NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES.—by The Tribune Association.

REPLYING TO GERMANY, TO SUCCEED MACDONALD, A GROWL AT HOLLAND.

ANSWER OF UNITED STATES SAID TO BE A REFUSAL.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE ON THE CHINESE SITUATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE LATE LAST NIGHT.

Washington, Sept. 20.-An important confer- of "The Times," will cause some disappointment ence over the answer to the German note was held at the White House last night. Those in attendance were the President, Attorney-General Griggs, the only Cabinet officer in the city; Dr. to replenish the Empress Dowager's treasury. HIL Acting Secretary of State; Assistant Sec-President entertained these officials at dinner, and the conference lasted until 11 o'clock. At its conclusion one of those present said no final LORD SALISBURY MADE NO DEMAND. artion had been taken. It is understood, how- DENIAL OF A SHANGHAI YARN-NO REPLY ever, that the answer of this Government, as now framed, is in effect a diplomatic refusal to accede to the German proposal.

FRAMING THE REPLY.

RENEWED ACTIVITY FOLLOWS THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN FROM

Washington, Sept. 19 .- With the German proposition to postpone peace negotiations with Ching until the persons responsible for the peking outrages are punished and the French and Russian notification of the purpose of those Governments to begin such negotiations at once awaiting him, the President found much business of importance to dispose of on his arrival in Washington from Canton this morning. He test no time in informing the officials he desired to consult of his return, and the day was largely given up to private discussions. Although it was said that no answer to the German note would be ready to-day, it appeared that the President, after talking over the situation with Attorney-General Griggs, Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, had arrived at a sion as to the nature of the reply to be made Mr. Adee spent the afternoon consulting Acting Secretary Hill and in drafting the note of response, but all information as to its nature was refused at the State Department. It was said that the note is to be gone over carefully at a further meeting between the President and such of his advisers as are in the city. The German Government apparently is anxious for a speedy answer, as Baron von Sternberg paid two visits to the State Department after the German note was delivered. The Chinese Minister also called twice at the State Department, seeking to influence the Government not to agree to the joint action suggested

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. The conclusion reached from the day's develpments is that the Powers are dividing as to China, and that at present Germany and Great Britain stand aligned against France and Russia, while both sides are ardently seeking the adherence of the United States. The issue appears to be made up in such shape as to dismiss further hope of attaining that harmony of action respecting China that the President has been seeking, and the point apparently has been reached where the United States must take sides of other Powers in reaching a se Chinese Government is urging the latter course ers to break the solid front that has been main- said: tained up to the present time in dealing with

FRANCE AND RUSSIA FOR PEACE. The first definite determination to begin peace segotiations with China seems to have been wached by the French and Russian Governments, which have made known their purpose to proceed with negotiations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as soon as feasible. This doubtless will have an important influence on the present negotiations, which are hinging to a considerable extent on the opening of peace negotiations. Within the last few days the United States Ambassador in Paris, General Horace Porter, has been seen frequently at the office of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Delcassé, and it is understood that entiments of the most friendly accord have been exchanged between the two countries. As France is acting with Russia, this determination appears to remove any prospect of a modi-Scation of the Russo-French determination to withdraw from Peking. It also disposes of all question as to the credentials of Li Hung Chang and places France in the position of being ready to proceed on the credentials he has brought forward. If it is the purpose of France and Russia to begin peace negotiations, it would follow that at least some of the great Powers will not concur in the German note requiring the surrender of the chief Chinese ringleaders us an indispensable prerequisite to the opening of peace negotiations. The German note is based on the theory that no peace negotiations can go on until the Chinese malefactors are surrendered. On the other hand, the Franco-Russian attitude contemplates proceeding with the peace regotiations at the earliest feasible time, without attaching any indispensable condition as to the prior surrender of the Chinese offenders. Whether there is any connection between the German note and the Franco-Russian conclusion to go on with the negotiations is purely enjecture, but it is probably significant that

they come at about the same time.

AN ACUTE CRISIS REACHED. The general impression here is that the German note has brought the Chinese trouble to an acute crisis, so far as the United States Government is concerred. This conclusion is based on the belief in official circles that the Chinese Government cannot accept the German proposition, so that it is now for the United States Government either to withdraw its forces imperhaps some other of the allied Powers, in a

prolonged war with China. That any decision reached to-day has not changed the military situation is known from the fact that no additional orders have been sent to General Chaffee.

CHINA'S PEACE ENVOYS NAMED.

Hong-Kong, Sept. 19 .- An Imperial edict re-Prince Ching and Sheng as peace negotiators. Since the suppression of newspapers in Canlon still more damaging leaflets have been circulated, announcing Chinese victories and that
the allies are seeking peace. It is supposed that
these were written by the Literati with a view
of fomenting the anti-foreign feeling. The
Viceroy is powerless to suppress this form of
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SIR E. M. SATOW SENT FROM TOKIO TO HER OFFER OF A WARSHIP TO KRUE PEKING AS BRITISH MINISTER.

(Copyright, 1966; By The New-York Tribur [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE,] London, Sept. 20, 6 a. m.-Sir E. M. Satow, who is due to arrive in Japan next week, proceeds thence to succeed Sir Claude Macdonald as British Minister in Peking, the latter taking Sir E. M. Satow's place in Tokio. The an-

the Governor of Soo-Chow is collecting funds

retary Adee and General Corbin, who by ex- the German circular, but the reception ac- expected to occupy Koomatipoort in force toecutive order is Acting Secretary of War. The corded to it by the press of Western Europe is day

TO GERMANY.

London, Sept. 19.—The British Foreign Office informs The Associated Press that no reply has

yet been sent to the German note Referring to the alleged telegram of Lord Salisbury to Li Hung Chang, outlined apparently by the Shanghal correspondent of "The Daily Express," the Foreign Office officials say the British Premier has not sent any message

to Li Hung Chang. It is pointed out at the Foreign Office here that the Washington press messages averring that the British and Japanese governments have already announced their support of the German policy in China are unfounded so far as Great Britain is concerned.

MANDARINS NAMED BY EARL LL

Berlin, Sept. 19 .- It is understood that the immediate cause for issuing Germany's circular note to the Powers regarding the Chinese settlement was the fact that Li Hung Chang during his recent interview with Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister to China, mentioned a number of names of alleged high mandarins hitherto wholly unknown as those responsible for the Peking outrages, and said that China was willing to punish them.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR GOES NORTH. Shanghal, Sept. 19.-Vice-Admiral Seymour on board the British dispatch vessel Alacrity, sailed to-day for the north.

THE COLLIER SCINDIA AT PORT SAID. Port Said, Sept. 19.—The United States collier Scindia, which is on her way to China, has arrived here.

BOXERS ROUTED BY GERMANS. A FORCE OF OUTLAWS AND REGULARS SUFFER HEAVILY.

Anzeiger," describing the capture and burning on September 11 of Liang-Hiang-Hsien, southwest of Peking, by a German naval battalion, accompanied by forty Bengal Lancers, says the foreign force faced six thousand Boxers and a number of Chinese regulars, the enemy losing 380 killed.

TERMS TOO HARD FOR CHINA. GERMANY'S DEMAND IMPOSSIBLE GRANT, SAYS MINISTER WU.

Fang was greatly interested to-day in Ger- find itself "between the devil and the deep sea" or at once proceed to act entirely independent | many's note to the Powers asking combined | when asked to choose between Mr. Chamberlain the troubles in China be punished as an indis-

> I can hardly believe that this step has been taken, and if it has it is so unfortunate in its influence upon the general question that I am greatly in hopes Germany will reconsider. The condition imposed upon China would be very hard. It would amount to determining one of hard. It would amount to determining one of the subjects of negotiation before negotiations had begun. The Chinese envoys are invested with complete power to make terms with the Powers, so that when the negotiations are opened this question and all others will be proper subjects for consideration and final settlement by those having complete authority to deal with them. But to take one subject up in advance settle it, and make its execution an in advance, settle it, and make its execution an indispensable preliminary to negotiations, is ex-tremely hard.

Under these circumstances I am most hopeful that Germany's note is less positive than the published reports indicate. Recent indications have been that the difficulties over beginning peace negotiations had been overcome, and that very soon the negotiations would begin. F that reason I feel that it would be u fortunate to impose a condition which, bel impossible, would bring the negotiations to

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT. HE EXPECTS TO RETURN TO CANTON FRI-DAY NIGHT.

Washington, Sept. 19.-President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, arrived in Washington at 7:45 o'clock this morning from Canton. They were met at the station by Assistant Secretary Pruden and Adjutant-General Corbin, who after to-day will be Acting Secretary of War in the absence of Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Melklejohn. Soon after the President arrived Attorney-General Griggs called to extend his greetings, postponing until a later hour the general consultation over the Chinese situation. The complications which strong demands at Peking. have arisen in connection with the Chinese situation decided the President to return to Wash ington at this time. The decision was reached on Monday before the President had any knowledge of the German demand for the punishment of the leaders of the anti-foreign movement. Attorney-General Griggs is the only Cabinet officer in Washington since the departure of Secretary Root, and he has had charge of all is known as "The Firebrand," and will endeavor important matters in the President's absence. to protract the war, The President, it is understood, has not sent out a call for the absent Cabinet officials to return, mediately or to join Germany and England, and and those who come back to Washington will informed the President that he will be here on Friday. There is no such thing as a quorum of the Cabinet, and if necessary a session can be to Holland. held with only one member. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn also saw the President, but his visit, it is said, had no relation to the Chin situation. Mr. Meiklejohn started to-night for Nebraska, where he will make a speech Saturbeived at Canton appoints Li Hung Chang, day night, and simply called to pay his respects. The President will return to Canton Friday night unless something unexpected occurs to

GER DISPLEASES A LONDON EDITOR.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 20, 6 a. m .- "The Standard," commenting upon the statement that President Krilger has accepted an offer of the Dutch Government to convey him to Europe in a warship, says that England has a right to expect nouncement, says the Shanghai correspondent that a country which is still diplomatically friendly shall not display officious and effusive patronage of an enemy of England. By adopting that line it makes itself his partisan and and fading out of rank and file.

Change of policy by turning islands over renders itself liable to be called upon for ex-

A "Telegraph" dispatch says the British are

The English Parliamentary campaign may be said to have begun in earnest. John Morley has formulated his platform. He will challenge the Government on their deeds of the last five years. Sir William Harcourt's plan of battle will be revealed on Tuesday, when he opens his campaign in Ebbw Valley. L N. F.

ELECTION TALK IN ENGLAND.

FORECASTING CABINET CHANGES-LORD RUSSELL'S SUCCESSOR.

> [Copyright: 1900; By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

unequal to be interesting. A Unionist victory is conceded even by the Liberal political managers, and the only question in doubt is whether the Government will have a larger or a smaller majority in the new than it had in the old Parliament. There will be little political oratory, and the details of the settlement in South Africa will not be explained, although this is the issue upon which the Government asks for seven years' extension of its lease of power. The electorate, which has been artificially restricted by the disfranchisement of an enormous body of voters under the old registry, will be called upon to arm the Government with a mandate to convert Dutch Africa into British Africa so scientifically that the work can never be un-

Public interest centres in the reconstruction of the Cabinet rather than in the result of the elections, which is a foregone conclusion. Lord Lansdowne is marked out for slaughter, and Viscount Cross will also be forced to retire. It is also rumored that the Duke of Devonshire will not be a member of the Ministry after the tions and that Lord Lansdowne's resignation from the War Office will be the signal for the retirement of Mr. Goschen from the Admiralty. If these forecasts are fulfilled Mr. Berlin, Sept. 19.-A dispatch to the "Lokal Chamberlain will be almost the only prominent Liberal-Unionist in the Cabinet, and ought to have a most conspicuous office in order to illustrate the principle of the survival of the fittest. There are, however, a good many superannuated Tories who would adorn the privacy of retirement, and their fate has not yet been settle ! by the rumor mongers. One theory is that Lord mer will be brought into the Foreign Office and General Kitchener into the War Office, and TO that Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be left where they are. The "Aldershot Gang," which planned the Washington, Sept. 19.-Minister Wu Ting holiday promenade to Pretoria a year ago, will

Another mystery which fascinates the rumor on the State Department, but thus far there has pensable preliminary to any peace negotiations. mongers is the probable selection of the new been a restraining force in the desire to avoid When seen at the Legation, he had before him | Lord Chief Justice. The Lord High Chancellor making the United States the first of the Pow- a copy of the published text of the note. He ordinarily makes all judicial appointments, but the Prime Minister is responsible for the choice of Lord Chief Justice. Lord Salisbury and Lord Halsbury are intimate personal friends, and probably will talk over the matter, but the decision rests with the Prime Minister. Sir States and defencelessness of Edward Clarke would have been Lord Russell's natural successor if he had not gone wrong on South Africa and been forced to abandon public use Sir Richard Webster has excluded himself from the chief seat on the bench by becoming Master of the Rolls. Sir Robert Findlay has been Attorney-General only a few months, and his elevation to Lord Russell's place would be considered premature. Some most astute lawyers and officials are predicting the appointment of Sir Francis Jeune. He has been president of one of the great divisions of the bench and has great influence at Court and in political circles. Some Unionist journals are seeking to create the impression that Germany and England are leading and controlling the other Powers on the China question. Germany has taken, without doubt, a line of her own, but the British Foreign Office has made it clear that it preferred to follow the other Powers and was unwilling to lead the way. The German Emperor's circular is now commended by the English press as the wisest deliverance yet made on the China question, although it is not explained how any black list of guilty mandarins can be provided which will omit at the top the name of the Empress Dowager as the chief conspirator agains: the foreign embassies and mission stations. The most candid English journals tell the plain truth about the diplomatic situation, namely, that Great Britain, by remaining in the background and waiting for other Powers to take the initiative, has lost the great opportunity for justifying its position as an Asiatic Power and exerting moral influence in the world. England has been addiff in China without a definite policy. Now that the elections are coming on the Foreign Office is stiffening its diplomacy and receives credit from the Unionist press for making collected and receives credit from the Unionist press for making of the States troops.

It is conceded by all but men in arms and is important to find the elections are coming on the Foreign Office is stiffening its diplomacy and receives credit from the Unionist press for making of the states the policy of the proclamation. The policy is transported at the top the housand, while the elections are coming on the Foreign Office is stiffening its diplomacy and receives credit from the Unionist press for making of the proclamation of this large sparsely set to country is tranquil.

Surface of war and lawlessness in parts of the slands have created unsettled conditions, and unguarded American or foreigner travelling of the islands have created unsettled conditions, and unguarded American or foreigner travelling of the islands have created unsettled conditions, and unguarded American or foreigner travelling of the islands have created unsettled conditions, and unguarded American or foreigner travelling of the islands have created unsettled conditions, and unguarded American or foreigner travelling of the islands have created unsettled conditions, and the second parts of the islands have created unsett now commended by the English press as the ceives credit from the Unionist press for making

VILIOEN MOVING NORTHWARD.

Spitzkop, Sept. 18.-General Viljoen, who succeeded Louis Botha in the supreme command of the Transvaal forces, is reported to be moving northward in the direction of Hectorspruit, with three thousand men and thirty guns. He

DUTCH WARSHIP TO CARRY KRUEGER.

acceptance of its offer to place a warship at his disposal to convey him from Lourenço Marques

GENERAL J. A. MCLERNAND DEAD.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20.—General John A. McClernand died early this morning.

He was born in 1812. He rendered distinguished services on the Union side under General John A. Logan and General Grant. notably at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Vicks-

and will The West Erd Street Station of the Pennsylfor the vanin Rallroad. Through fast express trains to the

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ON AFFAIRS IN THE ISLANDS.

IF ELECTION CONFIRMS PRESENT POL-ICY ALL INSURRECTION WILL DISAPPEAR WITHIN SIXTY DAYS.

. . . If election confirms present policy remnant of insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders

to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous im-provement, drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious, most in-secure, banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in ail provinces under Malolos insurgent Gov-ernment during the eight months of its controi. The result will be factional strife be-tween jenious lenders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our Government or some other.

Washington, Sept. 19 .- On April 17, 1900, the Board of Commissioners to the Philippine Islands, of which Judge W. H. Taft, of Ohio, is chairman, received its official instructions from the President, and on August 17, exactly four months afterward, the Secretary of War, at the President's request, sent by telegraph an order to the Board to make a preliminary report on existing conditions in the Philippines. Under London, Sept. 20, 1 a. m .- The press is filled | date of August 21, after two and a half months with election intelligence, but the contest is too of diligent labor and personal investigation, the Board submitted such a report, which was made public to-day by the War Department.

The text of the telegraphic instruction and of the Commission's report follows:

THE WAR DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.

August 17, 1900.

Philippine Commission, Manila:
The President wishes you to report by cable eviews of Commission on the general condition The President wishes you to report by cannot be views of Commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry; business and revenue conditions prevailing; progress of opportunity for education; disposition of the people toward the United States; what improvement in this particular; the present extent of the insurrection; how much of the archipelago is tranquil; how much is still in disturbed state; probable continuance of guerilla warfare, and influences operating to prolong it; how it can best be brought to a close; conditions and requirements of civil government.

ROOT, Secretary of War.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Manila, August 21, 1900. Secretary of War, Washington. Replying to dispatch, Commission reports: It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into conditions prevailing. Mass of peo-ple has aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious and credulous in a remarkable de-kree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. Distribution of troops in three hundred posts has by contract largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement, furthered by abuses of insurgents, affirms that large number of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerilla bands under general officers or become ladoues. Nearly all prominent generals and politicians of insurrection except Aguinaido have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken oath of allegiance

Policy of leniency culminating in amnesty had marked effect to induce surrenders until defining of political issues in United States, reported here in full, gave hope to insurgent officers still in arms of changed policy and states. changed policy and stayed surrenders to await result of elections. Disturbances in parts of island, kept up and avowed by insur-gent proclamation and orders to influence election, do not show unfriendly attitude of mabut only activity of small insurgent bodies in mountain fastnesses, whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks or murderous ambush of small American squads, or to collect contributions or recruit from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting of limbs, burying ally murder and shoulder. Difficults of dec alive, murder and plunder. Difficulty of de-tion enables insurgents to maintain surveil-nce over people even in some garrisoned was. Uncertainty as to future policy of United arms largely prevent them aiding Americans in suppressing outrages.

ISLANDS BECOMING PEACEFUL

Despite these difficulties, maintenance of status o makes for more peaceful conditions. All orthern Luzon, except in Nueva Ecija and discan, is substantially free from insurgents. ople are busy planting and are asking for inicipal organization. Railway and telegraph es from Manila to Dagupan. 122 miles, have t been molested for five months. In excepted ovinces and parts of provinces of Southern Luovinces and parts of provinces of Southern Lu-ninsurrectionary bands dodge from one moun-in refuge to another and give occasional ouble. Tagalogs, alone active in leading gue-la warfare, have succeeded in recruiting bands nong the Visayans in Samar, Leyte and parts of Panay, which maintain themselves by method described. In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other Visayan islands little disturbance exists and civil government is eagerly awaited. Near Cagayan, in Mindanao, old Tagalog penal settlement, considerable force of ladousely analysis. ble force of ladrones makes neighboring intry dangerous, and disturbance exists at rigac, but in south of this large sparsely set- i island, at Zamboanga, Cottabatto and other

ures. Existing insurrectionary organization now maintained with greatest difficulty for purpose stated. Effort is to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but hitherto without result.

DANGERS FROM CHANGE OF POLICY.

Change of policy by turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property-secular and religious—most insecure, banish by fear of cruel proscription a considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the DUTCH WARSHIP TO CARRY KRUEGER.

The Hague, Sept. 19.—The Government of the Netherlands has been informed of Mr. Krüger's The result will be factional strife between jestous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our Govern-ment or some other.

and justify active intervention of our Government or some other.

Business interrupted by war is much improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. Cultivation of rice in some provinces is retarded by loss of draught cattle through disease and war. Meat is now 15 cents a pound. Customs collections for last quarter were 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. Total revenue for same period

NOTHING ELSE SO COMPORTABLE as the great trains of the NEW YORK CENTRAL which leave for the North and West every hour. Scenery, track, service, perfect.—Advt.

A CHANGE DISASTROUS.

was one-third greater than any quarter under Spain, though cedula tax, chief source of Spanish revenue, has been practically abolished.

Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of \$6,000,000 Mexican, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manila Harbor, the condition of which, with consequent delay and expense in landing goods, is a greater embargo or business than many

consequent delay and expense in landing goods, is a greater embargo on business than many nearly prohibitory tariff rates inherited from Spain and still operative.

With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the Orient. Spanish revenue laws, throwing the burden of taxation on the poor, give the wealthy comparative immunity. Tariff now prevents importations from America of canned goods, machinery and other necessaries. Spanish inland revenue chiefly derived from poll tax, tax on small business, fishing license, the like, but no land tax.

FORMULATING NECESSARY LAWS.

Are formulating laws remedying these evils, and confident that by judicious customs laws, reasonable ad valorem land tax and proper poration franchise tax, imposition of rate than that in the average American State, give less annoyance, and with peace will roduce revenue sufficient to pay expenses fficient government, including militia and co tabulary. Bad condition of currency hinders usiness. Steps should be taken toward early exumption of gold standard. Are preparing stringent Civil Service law, giv-

ing equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for former where qualifications are equal to enter at lowest rank, and by promotion reach head of department. Municipal corporations are being organized on popular basis. Much needed reform in civil and criminal procedure, criminal code and judicial system favored by Filipino bar will be effected. Railroad franchises should at once be granted. Railroads will revolutionize life and business in these wonderfully rich, beautiful and healthful tropical islands. Forty-five miles of railroad extension, under negotiation, will give access
to large province, rich in valuable minerals, a
mile high, with strictly temperate climate, curing tropleal diseases. Railroad construction will
give employment to many, and communication
will furnish market to vast stretches of rich
agricultural leads

Calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers are greater than Commission can provide untigreater than Commission can provide until prehensive school system is organized ht schools for teaching English to adults being established in response to popular de-id. Native children show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small frac-tion of the people, and in a few years the me-dium of communication in courts, public of-fices and between different tribes will be Eng-

Creation of central government within eigh creation of central government within eighteen months, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in Bill of Rights in Federal Constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, educa-

WILLIAM H. TAFT.
DEAN C. WORCESTER,
LUKE E. WRIGHT, BERNARD MOSES.

NINETY AGAINST A THOUSAND

BATTLE NEAR MANILA IN WHICH TWELVE AMERICANS, INCLUDING TWO OFFICERS, ARE KILLED.

Manila, Sept. 19 .- During the last seven days there has been a distinct increase of insurgent aggression, particularly near Manila, along the railroad, and in the provinces of Laguna, Morong, Bulucan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga culminating on Monday in an engagement near 'all told met a thousand insurgents, armed with rifles and intrenched.

The American loss was twelve killed, including Captain David D. Mitchell and Second Lieutenant George A. Cooper, both of the 15th Inin fantry; twenty-six wounded and five missing, who are probably dead. The enmey had been pursued for several days.

There are rumors of attacks on the railroad | field where any work is being done and of trouble in Manila. Refugees are arriv ing here from Laguna, Morong and Pampanga provinces. The natives of Manila are restless. and many are leaving the city. The hostile demonstrations are particularly marked along the railroad and on the shores of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents have attacked garrisons and outposts. In some cases they have charged towns, fleeing when pursued. Guiguinto, Polo Malolos and Caloocan have been subjected to this treatment.

The Manila mail escort of thirty men was at tacked at Cabugao Lake, a two hours' fight ensuing. Cabugao was also attacked, the telegraph office there being destroyed. The insurgents have burned the village of Rosario. They have been cutting the telegraph wires and railroad at certain points.

Armed insurgents have developed in the districts of San José, San Mateo and Mariquina. In the Province of Nueva Ectja ration wagons, with an escort of twelve, were attacked and the wagons burned. Five members of the escort are still missing.

Advices from Cebu describe several attacks upon American garrisons near the capital.

The American casualties outside the Sinii engagement it is difficult to ascertain, but they are at least fifteen.

Galveston and elsewhere on the Southern coast cannot be less than twelve thousand, while the less of property will probably aggregate \$20,-000,000. Notwithstanding this severe affliction I have every confidence that the stricken dis-tricts will rapidly revive, and that Galveston will from her present desolation and sorrow arise with renewed strength and vigor.

ANOTHER DEMAND ON THE PORTE.

Constantinople, Sept. 19 .- Lloyd Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, has made verbal representations to the Porte demanding the release of an Armenian who, it is claimed, is a naturalized American citizen, and who was arrested on the charge of belonging to the Armenian Revolutionary Committee. Investigation has been ordered, and if the prisoner is an American ican he will be released.

DADY'S HAVANA CLAIM SETTLED.

Havana, Sept. 19.-It is reported that Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, and the Havana Municipal Council have arrived at a satisfactory understanding in the matter of the sewering and paving contract.

MISS NETHERSOLE FINED £2.

London, Sept. 19.-Olga Nethersole, the actress. was fined 22 to-day for allowing two dogs to imported from the United States without muzzles

FASTER THAN EVER TO CALIFORNIA The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 6.39 P. M. daily via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, arrives San Francisco 5.15 P. M. third day. Drawing room sleeping cars without change; buffet, library car (with barber). All meals à la carte. Reservations, tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, No. 461 Broadway.—Advt.

BREAK IN COAL STRIKE.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERATORS SEE A SPEEDY ENDING.

MANY MEN TO RETURN TO WORK TO-

DAY, THEY SAY-SITUATION STILL CRITICAL IN SOME DISTRICTS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 19 .- If the operators' statement is correct, the first break in the big strike is on the point of taking place, and it indicates to them a speedy ending. They believe that as soon as the men now on strike begin to return to work the heart of the revolt from the operators' rule will fail. The reports re ceived by the mine owners in this city to-day indicate that many of the men are already tired of the strike, and, feeling that it cannot be suc essful as it now stands, want to work.

Pennsylvania Coal Company has received appli-

cations from 420 men for work and protection

the Moosic Company has been asked by 150 men This afternoon 475 Lithuanians met in the cliar of their church at Mahanoy City and de ided to return to work. They are Philadelphia and Reading men. The miners from Summit branch, after marching to Williamstewn and failing to get the men there to strike, marched back and decided to go to work in the mo At the Burnside Colliery at Tamaqua (Philadel phia and Reading), 375 men have promised to go back to work in the morning. The Tremoni and Tower City mines of the Philadelphia and and the Lattimer, of Pardec, are all working with more men to-day than they have had since the strike began; the men in the Shenan doah region refuse to quit work, and the strik ers failed signally to get the men at the Wes End district to go out. The operators give this array of facts this evening as evidence that the strikers are beginning to lose ground, and that to offset this they have made but slight gains at a few places. One of the operators said this

I consider the situation encouraging. The complete tie up predicted has not materialized and the strike has not long to last. While it is id the strike has been it must by no meetingly general here, it must by no meeting considered lasting, for the larger percentage considered lasting, for the larger percentage. of the men have gone out solely to find out the union's strength. They now see the situation clearly and are willing to return rather than deprive themselves of further earnings. The fact that the men in the lower end have not come out with them has had a discouraging effect on the real strikers, and their ranks will speedily lessen. The mine workers are resorting to every means possible to bring the Schuylkill and Hazieton men out, but I do not think they will succeed. If they remain at work in the lower region I do not think the strike will last longer than the middle of next week. The third day's outlook is certainly a very gloomy one to

On the other hand, the strikers report substantial gairs in the Hazleton district and the closing of the Harwood Mine, the shutting down nia Coal Company, at Pittston, this morning: the reduction in the forces at several collieries in the Schuylkill region and a slight increase in the Tamaqua region. They assert that the onditions are growing more favorable each day. The operators dispute the claim of Presiden which detachments of the 15th and 37th Milchell, who asserts that 118,000 men are on United States Infinity regiments, ninety men strike, and say that between \$5,000 and 90,000 men are out. In this region the strikers made a gain by inducing the men at the Hoyt and No. 6 shafts of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, to remain away from work, and these men did so this morning; but their appeal later to Vice-President Thorne for work and protection was evidence of their feeling. The West End Colliery worked all day with a full force, and remains a thorn in the side of the union

FAILING TO START A UNION. Last night President Nichols and four organ

izers failed in their efforts to start a union, and met with little favorable response to their efforts to interest the men in strike matters. Only thirty out of the five hundred attended the meeting. This morning when the breaker whistle blew at 6 o'clock the union people, numbering about fifteen, went toward the river orlige leading to the breaker. Many men were halted on the way to work and asked to go on strike and become members of the union, but all refused to listen except ten, and went to their work as usual. Work was delayed about thirty minutes, due to the stopping of the men The Polish employes of the mine held a picule on Saturday, when several labor leaders wanted to address them on the strike question; but the Polanders refused to permit it, claiming that they had good jobs and did not want to strike. The labor leaders insisted on speaking, where upon the Polanders drove them out of the grove rith a fusillade of stones. The company fears no trouble with its men if they are let alone by the labor leaders. The washery is being run night and day, and the breaker is kept busy

nearly all day. The merchants of Shickshinny are with the company, and denounce strike talk in bitter terms. They say if the men quit work they will quit giving them trust. Just now caravans of farmers' wagons, numbering as high as thirty in a row at one time, pass to and fro through Shickshinny hauling the winter supply of coal Many of these farmers come from as far as thirty miles back of Shickshinny, where coal cannot be transported by railroad. The only place in this district where there has been serious trouble is at the North American Coal Company washery, along the mountain near Luzerne Borough. The men there have been driven from their work by strikers from adjoining mines, and the officials have made a second appeal to Sheriff Harvey asking him to send deputies to guard the washery. They claim that yesterday two men were severely injured during an attack made by the strikers, but refuse to give their names. Sheriff has been in the Hazleton district all the week, has not answered their demands, and they have been compelled to stop work. They say, however, that they pay taxes and will have protection. Except for this case and the request of the Coxes, in the Hazieton region Sheriff Harvey has had no demands for aid. He has not decided whether in either case it is necessary to send men.

WOMEN ASSAULT A WATCHMAN.

A watchman at the Mount Lookout colliery of the Temple Iron and Coal Company was assaulted by a number of women this morning They bombarded him with stones, tin cans and overripe fruit until he was compelled to take refuge in the office. This has been the only case of violence in the last two days, and it is ot believed that it will continue. The strike leaders are denouncing it, and the companies are rapidly placing special men on guard at the collieries, and as these men are armed a conflict between them and the strikers would lead to serious trouble. These special men are trusted non-union miners and company hands, clerks and members of the engineering corps whom the companies have been compelled to lay off. They

HOW THE AMERICAN TRAVELER DINES Sumptuously on the dining cars of the Pennsyl vania Railroad -- Advt